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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/965,122	09/28/2001	Masataka Tamura	016910-0475	1777
22428 7	590 03/01/2004		EXAMINER	
FOLEY AND LARDNER			JOHNSON, JONATHAN J	
SUITE 500 3000 K STREI	T NW		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20007			1725	*

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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. •	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/965,122	TAMURA ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jonathan Johnson	1725	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet v	vith the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a ly within the statutory minimum of th will apply and will expire SIX (6) MC e. cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed irty (30) days will be considered timely.  NTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 N	lovember 2003.		
24/24 11110 4011011111111111111111111111111	s action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa			
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.	D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
<ul> <li>4)  Claim(s) 1-13,15 and 17-21 is/are pending in the day of the above claim(s) 1-12 and 20 is/are with solution of the day of the above claim(s) 1-12 and 20 is/are with solution of the day of the day</li></ul>	vithdrawn from considerat		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine		·	
,	cepted or b)  objected to		
Applicant may not request that any objection to the			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:      1. Certified copies of the priority documen     2. Certified copies of the priority documen     3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documen application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	its have been received. Its have been received in Ority documents have bee Ority (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		v Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date	
3) NInformation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/25/03.		f Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)	
LLS Patent and Trademark Office			

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 13, 17, 19, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones (6,060,686) in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA). With respect to Claim 13, Jones teaches irradiating a condensed laser beam generated by a laser source to a certain point of an underwater workpiece (Figure 2, item 18b and 12a); supplying gas to the certain point from a nozzle having a gas exit (Figure 2, Item 22a); the nozzle having an area surround the gas exit that extends to the surface of the workpiece for keeping the supplied gas between the nozzle and the workpiece (Column 3, Lines 25-40) and where the nozzle is formed as a disk having a gas exit at the center thereof having a flat surface area extending in a circumferential direction thereof and (Figure 2, item 20c and Column 3, Lines 25-40). AAPA teaches supplying a welding wire from within the nozzle to the certain point (compare Figure 1, item 8 with Figure 2b, Item 8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the laser of Jones to utilize a welding wire from within the nozzle in order to ensure that the welding wire is provided to the laser spot (see Specification Paragraph 6).

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With respect to Claim 17, the teachings of Jones and AAPA are the same as relied upon in the rejection of Claim 13. Jones teaches irradiating the workpiece at an angle to the workpiece (Figure 1, item 18b).

With respect to Claims 19 and 21, Jones teaches irradiating a condensed laser beam generated by a laser source to a certain point of an underwater workpiece (Figure 2, item 18b and 12a); supplying gas to the certain point from a nozzle having a gas exit (Figure 2, Item 22a); the nozzle having an area surround the gas exit that extends to the surface of the workpiece for keeping the supplied gas between the nozzle and the workpiece (Column 3, Lines 25-40) and adjusting a gap between the nozzle and the workpiece (Column 3, Lines 45-50); where the gap adjuster includes a sliding member (Figure 1, item 24) and where the nozzle is formed as a disk having a gas exit at the center thereof (Figure 2, item 20c and Column 3, Lines 25-40).

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones as applied to Claim 13 above, and further in view of Cruickshank et al. (3,632,955). Cruickshank et al. teach separating visible light by a dichroic mirror and inputting the separated visible light into an image sensor (Figure 10, items 66 and 67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the laser of Jones to utilize the mirror and sensor in order to view the welding with complete operator safety (see Cruickshank et al. Column 5, Lines 30-60).

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## Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 15 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: The prior art of record does not suggest or teach an underwater laser processing method, particularly where the nozzle has a circular groove on the surface facing the workpiece.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

#### Response to Arguments

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., gap adjuster positioned <u>directly</u> between the optical head and the workpiece) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPO2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant argues that "the carriage 24 of Jones is not positioned between the optical head and the workpiece." The examiner disagrees. During patent examination, the pending claims must be "given the broadest reasonable interpretation." Applicant always has the opportunity to

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amend the claims during prosecution, and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re

Prater, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969). In the instant case, the carriage 24 of Jones is positioned between the optical head and the workpiece (Jones; figure 1, items 24 and 20). Merely because the carriage 24 is not positioned directly between the optical head and the workpiece does not mean that it cannot be construed as being positioned between the optical head and the workpiece.

### Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jonathan Johnson whose telephone number is 571-272-1177. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tom Dunn can be reached on 571-272-1171. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jj Kiley Stoner Ay 1725 Illy Stone 2/23/09